

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1836.

REPORT

Of the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, at their Semi-Annual meeting, Aug. 1835.

MR. PRESIDENT, and Gentlemen of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society,

Allow us to congratulate you on the return of our stated meeting, and to offer, according to the usages of the Society, such remarks upon topics connected with the objects of our association as may suggest themselves for our consideration.

The frequent meeting together of men of like pursuits and callings from different parts of the County, and the friendly exchange of sentiments which it affords, has been thus far attended with the most beneficial results, not only to the individuals who thus assemble themselves together, but also to the community to which they belong. Different sections of the same country, influenced by local circumstances, it is true, often lie under the necessity of pursuing different plans of general economy and management in the same pursuits.—Thus, in some sections of this State, grazing may be the most profitable; and in others, tillage will yield the most profit: yet the general principles thus disseminated, are highly useful. The portion of country embraced within the territorial limits of Kennebec perhaps contains as equal a distribution of tillage and grazing land as any other of the same extent of territory. But we are inclined to believe that the grazing system has predominated; and in the pursuit of this business, our farmers have been in the habit of keeping too much stock. The scarcity of fodder during the last winter admonished them of this fact, and it is to be hoped they will guard against the like occurrence, and not suffer themselves to become overstocked in future. It is true, that stock of the right grade and kind is to a certain degree quite profitable: but in this country where we are so liable to have an extension of cold weather beyond what we may have calculated, the business of rearing neat stock to supply distant markets should be pursued with the utmost caution and prudence. That we should pay less attention to this branch of business, and more to the cultivation of the land, is evident from the melancholy fact that we are still dependent upon other people for our bread.

We may perhaps tire you with the recitation of this subject, but so long as this circumstance is a standing reproach to us as farmers and as occupants of a soil so well suited to the ministering to all our

wants in this respect, so long must you be greeted with such admonitions upon the subject as the circumstances may prompt.

We cannot, in justice to the trust which you have reposed in us, do otherwise than to keep in view this important point; and in accordance with the dictates of duty, repeat the warning whenever it shall be proper.

Much of our land will never bear winter wheat with certainty. Where there is a stiff subsoil and the soil itself close and heavy the action of frosts will probably always be too severe upon it, and bring disappointment to the cultivator who tries the experiment; but when the subsoil is porous, there can be little doubt that this crop will succeed.—Some experiments recommended in a former report, have been tried by a member of the Society, viz: freezing the wheat in bags or boxes till spring and then sowing it early. The experiment did not succeed, owing to not using proper care in having all the grain uniformly moist throughout; some of it being wet and some of it dry, hence some of it came up earlier than the rest, which caused the ripening to be as successive as the coming up,—some parts ripening, other parts of the same field just blossoming, and others just heading out.—But if winter wheat is not as yet a sure crop, we well know that summer or spring wheat is. A clover sod turned under and a dressing of leached ashes or plaster can seldom fail to produce a bountiful crop, unless some particular and specific action of insects or the elements to which all crops in all seasons and places, are liable, should take place.—All that is needed therefore, to render Maine independent of others for the great and indispensable article of bread, is faith, perseverance and industry. Break up more land, sow more seed, and you cannot fail to reap a proportionably abundant harvest. The sward can be turned under during the dull and lowery days of summer, when the labors of haying and hoeing cannot be attended to, and thus much of the hurry in the spring be avoided. Common sward land with a top dressing of ashes or plaster will yield a fair crop of wheat, as the experiments of several members of the Society have abundantly proved. Nor need we despair of a market, not only for what wheat can be raised but also for our hay, our oats, and other produce, so long as the increased business in our forests shall be continued by our lumber men. They must be supplied during the winter with hay, and provender for their cattle, and provisions for their men, and they thus form an immense home market for all that we can raise; and sorry are we to say that too many of their supplies are brought from abroad, and the lumber, instead of bringing in cash, is sold to defray the expenses of provisions had of our neighbors. Thus we suffer a double loss; first, in not sufficiently cultivating our lands to supply them; and second, by stripping our forests to bring in wherewithal to supply the lack occasioned by our own negligence, thus continuing the system of barter already too prevalent among us, and keeping out an influx of cash capital, so much needed for the healthy and vigorous prosecution of business.—

It may not be amiss here to observe, that much if not all of the listlessness and apathy on these subjects, are attributable to the farmers themselves.—They do not assume the rank and station which of right belongs to them. We would not wish to recommend or encourage pride, arrogance, or vanity, but the honor, and consequently the regard which pertains to every profession, depends upon the tone and self respect which the practitioners thereof support among themselves. And we are sorry that however honored the farmer may be, in theory, or however highly his calling may be lauded by designing aspirants, he falls far short of that influence in a civil or political point of view which he of right ought to possess. Instead of taking an equal rank in the active duties of the republic, or in the Legislative halls, he is used for the promoter of the other professions to stations of power, while he and his rights are of secondary importance.—Your young men observe this;—they see who is honored and who is not, and is it strange that they should desire to leave a calling which commands but little respect, and strive to elevate themselves by what fashion (and a fashion sanctioned by yourselves too,) shall tell them is more respectable?—Take the stand you ought by respecting your own calling, and elevating yourself by the powers of knowledge and well cultivated minds; then the young and the gifted will no longer crowd the professions of law, of medicine, or the counting rooms; but will flock to the plough and the fields, and co-operate in doing away the prejudices and destroying the apathy in agricultural matters, which presses like a dead weight over so large a portion of the State.

It will be remembered that the Society last year introduced the Scotch oat, weighing 44 lbs. to the bushel. These oats came late, and were sown late, and an indifferent crop was produced. It is feared that some who had them became discouraged.—We have this year examined some fields of this year's sowing from the product of last year, and find that they bid fair to become a highly valuable crop. Thus proving that seeds, like animals, may not always develop their best qualities in the first generation after their change to a different soil and climate.

It is believed that this Society have yet a great work to perform in ascertaining the capabilities of our soil and climate in growing and ripening productions from other lands.—The objects of associations are, to [produce by combined effort what individual effort cannot accomplish, and it is therefore our duty to turn our attention to such things as come within our particular sphere; to devise and try such experiments as would bring forth and lead to profitable practice. We need much a correct statistical view of the county, and indeed of the whole State. Could not some means be adopted whereby we could ascertain more definite and correct knowledge of the imports and exports of our country, the amount of articles manufactured,—of produce raised,—of wool grown—of hay cut—of cattle reared &c.

Ought there not to be some examination of the

Geology and Mineralogy of our county? Will a knowledge of these points come amiss to the farmer? Is it not for his interest to know the strength and resources of his country? Ought we not to raise ourselves more thoroughly in regard to internal improvements, such as rail roads, canals &c.? A great revolution must be wrought in the minds of many on the question of the expediency of the State taking stocks in improvements of this kind.—Speak to individuals on this subject. They will admit the benefit to be derived from canals and railroads, but lament the lack of capital. Speak to the representatives of the State—and we are pointed to an empty treasury. And thus it is, Maine with her thousands and thousands of acres of wild land with streams and lakes for canals, and plains and valleys for railroads—and a fertile country to supply produce—and a widely extended population suffering for means of a conveyance of their produce to market, folds up her arms in listless inactivity, and suffers other States with not half her resources—her capital or her advantages to outstrip her in the race!!!

She must be roused from this lethargy, or it will prove the sleep of death! And you must do it. It is useless to wait for others to begin.—You must set about it yourselves—disseminate a proper spirit and a right understanding of these things, and the ball of public opinion once fairly rolling, will gather both strength and power by its own progress. Other States have set us the example—they have not stopped to enquire whether this part or that part of their territory will be benefitted most, or quarrelled because nature hath placed a feasible route here and denied it there. They have taken hold of these things in the strength of their corporate capacity. New York assumed the responsibility of 11 millions. Pennsylvania more than 20 millions, and Maryland a State not so large as some of our counties has appropriated more than \$5000 for a geological and topographical survey alone.* Leaving this subject for your deliberation we return to one more immediately connected with your operations as farmers.

It is well known that we have in our section of the county large tracts of low meadow land, which land is productive of great quantities of hay known by the name of *meadow hay*. This hay is good for certain purposes, but it is believed that it is not the best kind which may be produced in the same situation. Experiments have been tried by a Mr Robinson of Portsmouth, N.H. He has ascertained that the common striped or ribbon grass which is now cultivated in gardens as an ornament is well calculated for low wet or boggy lands, that it can be propagated very easily by its roots and that it yields abundantly and that it is more valuable as a fodder than any hay procured from such lands. Would it not be well for the Society to take measures to inquire into the facts on this subject either by enquiry or experiment and such facts be made more public?

As the crop of hay has come in very light, the subject of economy in fodder is one of no small importance to the farmer at the present time.

Among the articles sometimes used for economizing food the pomace from the cider press has been used as fodder for sheep and young cattle. The pomace should be carefully dried and housed and dealt out to them daily during the severity of

* Since the date of the above it gives us pleasure to state that the Legislature has made a liberal appropriation for commencing a Geological Survey of the State.

winter. It is believed that a very considerable saving might be effected by the use of this article which has heretofore been generally thrown away as useless.

Straw cutters should also be used in our stables where men are employed constantly in the care of horses, and every plan which will prevent a recurrence of the scarcity experienced last spring should be put into vigorous execution.

SAM'L P. BENSON, }
JAMES PAGE, } Trustees.
EZEKIEL HOLMES, }

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Climate of Maine....No. 1.

MR. HOLMES:—When I wrote on this subject sometime since, my principal object was to prove, that the moisture of our summers was not owing to our situation in regard to the great laws, or any other cause at that distance. I see no reason to change my opinion. It will be perceived however, by those who paid attention to the drift of my argument, that they had reference more particularly to those sudden showers of summer, which are undoubtedly more frequent with us than in Massachusetts, where I formerly lived. It will be recollected also that I alluded to the severity of our winters, as being sometimes ascribed to our position with respect to the great lakes also. I have thought considerably on this subject since; and am unable to find any reason to change my views, so far as the influence of these lakes have any connection. Yet I have thought that there is a chain of causes in operation, having their origin at two extreme distant points, producing this result. That these causes are sufficiently powerful to produce such an effect is clear to me; and that these causes, which I suppose produce this effect on this side of the Alleghany mountains, cannot exist in the great valley of the Mississippi, or the western shores of our continent. What seems to me the more remarkable is, that these causes operate the whole length of this side of the northern division of our continent, from Florida to its most northern limits yet explored. What then, the curious reader will say, are those causes which have hitherto escaped the notice of our acutest Philosophers? Gentle reader, if you'll have patience I'll try to tell. The first cause I will notice, is found in the great trade winds blowing across the Atlantic from the coast of Africa without intermission to the eastern coast of the American continent; these appear to terminate in the great bend of the two divisions of our continent, so far as we notice its effects on the surface of the earth. Yet though these winds may be said to terminate here, the effects they produce are not thus limited. The continual pressure of this wind is supposed, as it always blows in one direction, to crowd a portion of the waters of the Atlantic ocean into the Gulf of Mexico. These, finding a passage between the north end of the island of Cuba, and the coast of Florida, carry a vast body of water, warmed by the heat of a tropical sun, to the Northeastward; and if I recollect right, to the latitude of Nantucket the current is perceptible. If I am mistaken I wish to be corrected. But the reader may be surprised that I should think that a body of warm water running through the ocean at a distance from the coast should produce this effect. I do not wonder at this; but perhaps I shall be able to make it appear probable.

The reader, perhaps, may recollect in a former communication on this subject I noticed that the

course of thunder storms in the hot weather of summer, in every part of the United States in which I had an opportunity for observation, was south eastward, proving a current of air in the higher regions in that direction. Now I think it must be obvious to any person who reflects on the subject, that a current of air, or a trade wind, always blowing in one direction, near the surface of the earth, where it evidently meets with interruptions, must by some means or other find its way back again, and that there must be, in the high regions of the air, counter currents carrying back this body of air, thus always blowing in one direction at the surface of the earth. And if the facts indicating a prevailing current of wind in the higher regions of the air, on this side of the northern division of our continent, should be finally sustained, we should have good reason to believe this result is produced by the same cause which brings this vast body of water through the Atlantic ocean. Now what is the natural result of these causes? The Gulph Stream, as we once noticed, is peculiarly subject to squalls of wind, thunder or rain; thus proving it has at least a temporary effect on the weather. It is also observed that our southeast winds and storms are generally short, and succeeded by northwest winds more or less violent, and fair weather.

Now why does this wind generally bring fair weather? Undoubtedly because it is colder. And why is it colder? Is it because it blows over the great lakes? No, Sir, but because its natural place, if I may so speak, on our coast is elevated to the region of intense cold. The vapors rising from the earth pass through the warm and variable winds, and suddenly meeting this cold air, condense and fall in summer in violent rain and hail, and in winter in snow. The chain of mountains which extends through the United States forms a natural barrier to the progress of variable winds and puts a stop to their progress, & soon spending their force, currents of cold air follow the tempest, and dash it with themselves on the earth—sweep away the clouds, and frequently read us a fearful lesson of Almighty power. Now when this strata of cold air approaches the earth, as it undoubtedly does, the last of autumn, and when the snows begin to accumulate in the vallies and the plains, the escape of caloric from the earth must of course nearly if not quite cease; and the obstacles to winter's uncontrolled reign, are few and feeble in their effects. I said this strata of cold air approached the earth in autumn. This must be obvious from the fact, that when we have untimely frosts, they uniformly take place in plains and vallies; and very frequently tender plants are all killed in the vallies whilst the highest hills remain clothed with verdure.—This proves that the great body of cold air does not then rest on the tops of the mountains. But in late autumn, the frozen vapors fall on the mountain tops in the form of snow, whilst the vallies remain bare for sometime. And then in the spring the snow frequently falls on the mountains when it rains in the vallies.

The scope of my arguments then is this; the body or current of warm water by producing a greater quantity of vapor in the atmosphere and by its dissimilarity in temperature to the surrounding ocean puts the air in motion producing sometimes sudden squalls; at other times loading the winds with vapors when they blow on to the land, it in summer—it is undoubtedly the case when the vapors reach the land, they find a warmer temperature, and then rise higher in the atmosphere until they meet the cold winds or air above, and thus produce such results as we have before stated.—

The prevalence of fogs on our coast are evident proofs that some active causes are in operation to promote the escape of vapor from the surface of the earth, or water in its vicinity. This must descend to the earth somewhere, and those causes which tend to accelerate this, must necessarily produce a revolution in the course of the winds and weather.

The Gulf Stream seems exactly calculated to concur in producing such an effect as we have described; whilst the chain of mountains running through the continent in nearly the same direction, as we have said, forming a barrier to the southeast winds and checks their progress; and thus we find such winds, especially if attended with storms, sometimes violent, yet the duration is exceedingly short. Northwest winds almost always succeed them, and sometimes with much violence and still longer duration; and almost always attended with greater cold, especially in winter. Thus the recess of the variable winds conducts the cold winds down into our vallies and across our plains.

We find then, in this theory a reason for the fact, that more rain falls in this country than in many parts of Europe, as well as the fact that we have more sunshine. The causes which produce rain act more vigorously here. Vapors accumulate rapidly, whilst counter currents of air bring them in speedy contact with a colder air—the process of the storm is rapid, and sunshine soon succeeds.

There is one other cause, I suspect, connected with this result; but I have spun this thread perhaps too long already. I must wind up for this time.

Peru, April, 1836.

J. H. J.

From the New York Cultivator.

Corn, Carrot, and Ruta Baga Crops.

Mr. BUEL—Dear sir—Being unwilling to hide my light under a bushel, however humble it may be, when thousands of others are shining so bright around me, illuminating my path and rendering my labors more easy, more productive, and more pleasant I have taken the liberty of forwarding for your disposal, an account of my past season's agricultural labors, so far as they are connected with the cultivation of the corn, the carrot and the ruta бага crops.

Under the influence of a strong disposition to innovate upon old theories and practices, and to mark out a new and untrodden path, where there appears to be room for improvement; with no reverence for usages whose merits are founded upon mere antiquity, I have commenced the agricultural life, prepared to think and to act for myself. With such a disposition, and knowing, as every man of reflection must know, that there is a great degree of ignorance on agricultural science in our country, you may well imagine that I see many things among our hard working and deserving farmers, that most emphatically require a thorough and radical change—that there is a vast amount of labor, of hard, back-aching labor, which from improper application, produces not its suitable reward—and that there are many acres of fine productive soil, which by improper management are not made to yield a return of simple interest upon their cost.

I will acquaint you with my experiment upon the cultivation of a field of corn, of three and one third acres. The land was of the kind here denominated the oak timbered land; a strong, loam soil with a clay bottom. It had been three years down after wheat, without seeding, and had been previously worked pretty close. In May I carted on about thirty loads of rotted manure upon two acres of the poorest part of the land, and the rest was without manure. I then ploughed it very carefully, being particular to turn the sward all under. I then dragged it twice with the harrow across the furrows, and then with a hand-marker having seven trails, I marked out for the rows, three feet six inches one way, by one foot nine inches the other. The ground by this time had owing to the drought, become very dry. It was now the 19th of May; I intended to have planted by the 12th, by which I should have avoided the bad effects of the drought.

I soaked my corn, and rolled it in plaster; it was of the twelve rowed kind; I put from five to eight kernels in a hill, and covered with moist earth. The corn came up unevenly, some not till three or four weeks after planting. On the 2d June, I put on thirty-five bushels per acre of leached ashes. On the 11th, ploughed out the corn with the cultivator, and hoed, throwing a little fresh earth around each hill, first thinning it out to four of the best spears in each hill. It came forward now very fast. On the 23d, went through the second time with the cultivator, but owing to a press of other business, did not hoe it. July 2d, used the cultivator the third time, and hoed the second, throwing a little fresh earth in each hill. This was all the labor bestowed in the tillage of the corn; it now presented a most healthy and thriving appearance, and almost completely shaded the ground. At this period my neighbors began to prophecy the result of my experiment, and with no very flattering terms. Without a single exception, they told me I would have but little corn, and that that little would be poor, as it grew too thick, and was too much shaded. With this array of prophetic judgment, from old and young, against me, I almost began to doubt the wisdom of my experiment, and to repent having wandered from the footsteps of my fathers. Some advised me to cut out every other row, but as I had begun the experiment, I thought it proper, to carry it through. The corn grew rapidly, grew strong, and maintained its healthy color. On the 3d of October, after an unusually cold and unfavorable season, with frost every month, and one particularly on the fourth of August which materially injured the corn crop, and one on the 16th September, which put a stop to its growth, I cut up my corn by the roots and stouted it off the field, and left it till the 10th of November, when I completed the husking, and stored into my grainery three hundred and twenty-two bushels of ears of good corn, besides sixty of soft or pig corn; being at the rate of about fifty bushels of corn per acre. Besides the corn, I had double the usual quantity of stalks, which in this season of scarcity, I have found very valuable.

I will now inform you of the carrot crop. Early in the spring I carted eight loads of long manure on to one eighth of an acre of tolerable rich bottom land, deep and loose, and ploughed it under; and on the 12th of May put the seed in the ground by hand, in drills fourteen inches apart. The seed did not come up well, there being frequent vacancies of from one to ten feet in length. In the course of the season the carrots were hoed twice and weeded three times by hand. On the 29th October I harvested the crop, which turned out two hundred and ten bushels of carrots, at the rate 1680 bushels per acre. The whole cost of tillage and harvesting was \$14, including interest on land at \$50 per acre; the value of crop at two shillings per bushel, \$52.50, from which deducting cost, leaves a balance of \$38.50 nett gain from one eighth of an acre. I have no doubt that had the seed come up uniformly over the field, I should have had 250 bushels, which would have been 2000 bushels per acre.

Adjoining the carrot field, and of the same kind of land, and prepared in the same way, I had one tenth of an acre devoted to the culture of the ruta бага. The ground was made perfectly level, and on the 26th June the seed was sown in drills from eighteen to twenty inches apart, and came up well, as the weather was very favorable. On the first hoeing they were thinned to twelve inches apart. They were hoed but twice; and on the 12th November I harvested one hundred and twenty-two bushels; being at the rate of 1,220 bushels per acre. Value of crop at eighteen pence per bushel, \$22.87; tillage and harvesting, \$6.20, leaving a balance of \$16.62 nett gain from one-tenth of an acre.

With regard to the carrots, they were not thinned, but left to grow as they came from the seed; but the looseness of the soil allowed them to spread, and they grew to a very great size: some measuring 17 1-2 inches in circumference, by 30 inches in length, weighing 7 1-2 lbs. The largest turnip measured 25 inches in circumference, and weighed 11 lbs; very few weighing less than 5 and 6.

I would respectfully solicit the attention of your correspondent, Thos. Midford, to the account of Ruta Baga culture, as exhibiting the result of the level system, which he considers the least enlightened and the least productive.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD MILLER.

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

AN ACT to prohibit Agencies for Banks out of the State, Private Banking and to regulate Banks and Banking.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled. That no person, association of persons, or body corporate, shall, without the authority and assent of the Legislature of this State first had and obtained, open, or keep any office, or hold any agency in this State, for the purpose of receiving in deposit the bills, notes, orders, or other evidences of debt of any Bank, or banking Company not incorporated by the Legislature of this State, nor of any private banker not a resident of this State, to be issued, loaned, or put in circulation as money. Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit, or restrain the powers granted to the Banks incorporated by the Legislature of this State, as the same are prescribed and defined in and by the Act entitled an Act to regulate Banks and Banking, passed March thirty-first one thousand eight hundred and thirty one; nor to prevent any bank from paying out any foreign bills, received in the usual course of its business, of a denomination not less than Five Dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That no person shall issue any drafts, bills or promissory notes, or other evidences of debt, payable to bearer or order, as a private banker, for the purpose of loaning or putting them in circulation as money.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person or corporation who shall contravene any of the provisions of the two first sections of this Act, or shall directly or indirectly, give aid or assent to such violation, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars, for each and every such offence, to be recovered by information or indictment, for the use of the State, or by action of debt, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to the person who may first sue for the same.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That no Commissioner of Banks, appointed under the 31st section of the Act entitled an Act to regulate Banks and Banking, passed March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, during the tenure of his office as such Commissioner, shall hold any office in any Bank in this State aforesaid, in any such Bank, is hereby declared vacant.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That within ten days, after acceptance of its charter, any bank hereinafter incorporated, shall give notice of such acceptance to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the requirements of the twenty second section of an Act entitled an Act to regulate Banks and Banking, passed March thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, the Cashier of every Bank shall make return in a distinct column of the amount of bills in circulation, under Five Dollars.

Approved March 29, 1836.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, March 31, 1836. }

By an order of the Legislature passed this day, the Secretary of State is directed to publish the foregoing Act, "forthwith, in all the newspapers authorized to publish the Laws."

ATTEST:

A. R. NICHOLS,

Secretary of State.

Trustees' Report.

We insert in our paper of to day the Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society at their Semi-annual meeting in August last. There is a previous report given at the Annual meeting in March, 1835, but it was not at hand at the time this was set up. It shall appear in our next.

There is also another for last month which shall also appear in due time. In future we hope to be able to publish the reports in course soon after they are given.

Several communications have been received, which will appear soon.

Agricultural.

From the New England Farmer.

IRRIGATION---By Hon. John W. Lincoln.
(Concluded.)

Having had some experience in this business, I am disposed to offer myself as a witness, premising that no school-boy is more amused by paddling in the water, than I am pleased with turning it about from place to place on my farm knowing that I could in no other manner be so profitably employed; gratified with witnessing from time to time the superior growth of the grass, and anticipating the pleasure of seeing a heavy swath when it shall be cut.

My late father was in the practice of irrigating a portion of his land on the farm on which I was born, on which there are tracts which have, within my own knowledge, for nearly forty years annually produced large crops of hay, without the aid of any manure, except that derived from water. In the spring of 1820, on the decease of my father, that farm, now owned by my brother, was placed under my superintendence, and from that time to the present my attention has year by year been called to the subject of irrigation, and during that time I have known no year, however moist has been the season, in which I have not derived much benefit from the artificial use of water on my land. The farm on which I now reside came into my possession in 1820, previous to which time a portion of it had been irrigated, but the works, from disuse, were much out of repair. It not being convenient for me to take it under my own immediate supervision, I rented it, as it has been rented for many years, on shares. I however at my own charge put the dam, the principal trench, and several of the smaller ones in repair, and endeavored to persuade my tenant, that it would be much to his interest to make use of them. But whether he believed that our climate did not require this mode of improvement, that a kind Providence would supply all the moisture which was necessary for vegetation, or was unwilling to devote proper attention to this subject, I know not, it was much neglected. In 1827, my barn being then old, and much out of repair, I caused it to be pulled down, and another to be erected of a different form and greater capacity. When I showed the plan of the proposed structure to my tenant, he expressed much surprise that I should think of erecting so large a building, saying that all the produce of the farm would not half fill it. I told him that I was satisfied that the farm, if properly managed, was capable of filling it, and that if I continued in the enjoyment of health for a few years, that I should see the barn full. It was true that after the barn was erected, and the crops gathered, not half the barn was occupied, and it is also true, that after the last harvest there was very little spare room in my barn. On the first day of April, 1830, I took my farm into my own care, I was obliged to purchase several tons of hay to support what stock was then there, until vegetation was so far advanced, as to enable them to obtain a living abroad. I have gradually increased my stock as I had more food to sustain them, and now keep more than twice the stock of 1830, and have now considerable more hay than can be necessary for their support, several tons of which I shall sell. And this change has been effected principally by irrigation. I say principally, because I have during that time purchased some manure, but I have also received for hay sold nearly as much money as I have paid for manure; and perhaps something is to be attributed to a different mode of husbandry on lands not irrigated, but the improvement which has been increased from year to year, is in a great degree owing to the use of water. I have strong reason to believe, that by employing the same means I shall add greatly to the future crops of my farm. I have not heretofore derived so much advantage from this mode of improvement as might have been expected, my engagements have required me to be frequently from home, and consequently I have not been able to devote so much attention to the work as I desired.

It may be well to notice in this connexion, a fact which I am aware may be urged to discredit the favorable representations of this mode of improvement, that tracts of land even in England, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, were formerly irrigated, but the practice has now been abandoned. I be-

lieve in every case of failure the cause may be directly traced either to improper management, or to culpable neglect; such, I have already stated, was the case on my own farm, previous to my taking charge of this work in person, and such I have no doubt would be found to be the case in every other instance, could a proper inquiry be instituted. There is usually a strong indisposition to undertake or continue that which requires constant and daily attention; and this attention must be given to the work by those who intend to derive any advantage from it. Some will turn the water on to the land; their usual work is on another part of the farm; it is inconvenient for them to go to their ditches, and the water is allowed to run over their land, until the person who should have attended to it happens to be that way, however long the time may have been; he afterwards perceives that a cold water grass is growing on his land, condemns the water instead of his own negligence, and the practice of irrigation is abandoned. There is no business that requires more attention than irrigation, from early in the Spring until near the time of mowing the grass. If the water runs long on the same land without intermission, instead of being of benefit, it is working an injury. It is desirable that it should be changed each day, but should never be allowed to run more than two or three days on the same part of the land at any one time.

Having attempted to shew that irrigation in our climate is *beneficial*, that good husbandry requires that that mode of improvement be adopted wherever opportunity is afforded, I shall now endeavor to controvert the position that "it is too expensive for our scale of husbandry." That "systematic irrigation" in conformity to the scientific rules as laid down in books, is expensive, I shall not deny. But if this expenditure was necessary to enable a farmer to make use of water, which, however, is not the case, the increased crops, would soon reimburse the expense. From my own experience, I can say that I know of no mode by which hay can be obtained so cheaply as by the use of water. The greater portion of land which I irrigate is interval, situated upon the margin of the Blackstone river, from which stream the water is taken. The ground is, as is usual with alluvial lands, highest near the stream, and descends towards the high bank, it also descends with the river. Near the high bank is a hollow, usually here called a *slang*, which extends the whole length of the interval. For the purpose of conveying the water to be distributed over the lower portions of the interval, it was necessary to cross several of these hollows, and as it would be necessary to pass over them with a team in gathering the crops, I made two walls sufficiently wide for a cartway between them, filled the space with gravel, and make my ditch over the embankment. That the embankment might not operate as a dam, a culvert was constructed under it, to enable me to continue my trench drain without interruption, to carry off the surplus water. Where it is not desired to be at the expense of a stone culvert, a very cheap one may be constructed, by fastening four pieces of plank together, to serve as a trunk to convey the water of the drain. The weir or dam, and a part of the principal ditch for conveying the water on to the land, were constructed before the farm came into my possession, all the smaller ditches and trench drains have been made by me, in the following manner:—After having particularly examined the ground, by repeatedly passing over it, for the purpose of forming an opinion of the proper plan of laying out the work, I went on to the ground with my level, and with a man to assist me. I commenced the marking out the location for a ditch, as high up the main ditch as the water could be taken upon the land, and my assistant stuck into the earth small sticks, with which he had prepared himself, at short distances, and at such places as by the level I used would enable me to keep the ditch nearly or quite level, and in a direction as nearly at right angles with the main ditch, as the form of the land would admit, which was, however, frequently in a very serpentine course. Having in this manner marked out as many ditches as I supposed necessary, and at such distances as would enable me, as I then judged, to water all the land in a short time, I with a plough and with a steady ox team turned a furrow each way to the centre, in a line indicated by the small sticks, and thus my ditch was formed. The sods may be used in levelling any inequality in the land,

or as I prefer, they may, with a dung-fork be readily thrown into a cart, and deposited in the barn, or hog-yard, to be there converted into manure. If after turning the water into the ditch thus made, I find any slight inequality in the surface of the outside of the ditch which allows the water to escape before the ditch is entirely filled. I take sufficient earth from its bottom to level its bank, so that the water will trickle over the land the whole length of the ditch. When I first commenced this business, I left the panes between the ditches too large, as I found by observation that a portion of them did not obtain a supply of water, but this defect I have since remedied by making intermediate ditches. In all the slangs a trench drain should be constructed to conduct off all the surplus water. As all stagnant water, if it remains long on the land, is prejudicial to vegetation, every hollow should have a drain attached to it, and to this thing too much attention cannot be paid.—Before making the drains it is desirable that a careful examination should be had, to determine whether the same trench that is used as a drain for one part of the land, may not be used to conduct the water on to another portion of the land on a lower level; from this I have derived much advantage. As the quantity of interval land which I irrigate is so extensive, being estimated at more than thirty acres, that I could not, if I wished, suitably water it all at one time, I have therefore in the main ditches several hatches or flumes to enable me to turn the water at pleasure on such part as I may wish. I have found it convenient to place at the mouth of each of my small ditches, a small flume made by taking four pieces of plank, and fastening them together by large nails, the ends being left open, and the top plank about four inches shorter than the sides or bottom the ends of the plank to be even with each other at one end, and a board to be fitted in as a gate and kept in its place by cleats nailed on the sides of the trunk at the other end. I have usually divided my watering into parts, and when I can attend to it, I change it every other day, (each day would be better,) so that the water will be on the land two days, and off six days, or I can shut it off entirely at pleasure. By the aid of the small flumes above mentioned, I am able to turn the water from one part of my interval on to any other part which I wish to irrigate, with very little loss of time, beyond that of passing to and from the land.

I know not whether the honorable Judge intended to confine his objection to the "*flowing*" mode of irrigation, as it is called "catch-work" is not liable to his objection of expense: but as his denunciation is in its terms so general, I must suppose that he is opposed to irrigation altogether. On my farm are some streams of water which in the Spring are sufficient to water several acres of land on the side of a hill descending towards the south, but which fail before midsummer. I have found much benefit of turning these waters over my land; they have left a sediment among the grass roots, than which nothing can be more fertilizing, instead of passing into the river with all its enriching qualities, to make a useless deposit in the bed of the stream, or to aid in filling up a neighboring mill-pond. I am satisfied that by this last mode of improvement I obtain hay much cheaper than I can by any other means; that for a number of years it may in this manner be procured at less charge than would be the expense of carting so much manure as would produce the same crops of grass, considering the manure as worthless at the place from which it should be taken, and my barn yard is near this mowing lot. This mode of improvement, which saves so much manure for other lands is attended with so little expense, save attention, that two men with a team would in a single day prepare several acres for irrigation, and no dam is required, besides that of a few stones, and a few sods of earth. It would, however, be convenient to place in such dams a small flume, such as has been before described, that the water may be turned into any particular ditch, or allowed to pass to a lower one at pleasure. In this system of irrigation, it is not important that the water be so frequently changed from place, as in the other mode, but still care should be taken that it be not allowed to remain too long in the same place. Where it can conveniently be attended to, it is well so to vary its course at short intervals that each portion of the land may receive equal benefit from it. I could wish that the honorable Judge would make an experiment in this "catch-work" system of ir-

rigation, if he has any opportunity of so doing on his own land, if not, that he would persuade some neighbor to do it, in such situation that he could from time to time witness its effect, as I am confident of its utility. I am the more desirous of this, because I fear that while he remains an unbeliever, his deservedly high reputation as an agriculturalist might suffer in the estimation of some who might believe him in error, and refuse to give him that confidence to which his opinions in other things may be fairly entitled. Should he, at any future time visit this vicinity, I should be happy to shew him my own fields, and would ask him to hear the representations not of myself but of my neighbors, who have known their character for many years. I would invite him to accompany me down the valley of the Blackstone river where I could exhibit to him in many places most indubitable evidence of successful irrigation. I would solicit him to go with me on to a tract of watered land in the town of Smithfield R. L., and the examination of that I think, would remove all doubts, if he should then continue to entertain any. Not having seen the land for several years, I must describe it as it then was. It was at that time owned by a Mr Wilkinson; in form of a parallelogram, and contained about thirty acres; it was the most systematic specimen of irrigation which I have witnessed, but not in the expensive style of the books. I was informed by one who professes to know, that the nett profit of the land was more than equivalent to an interest on two hundred dollars per acre, and that it could not be purchased for that money. The land immediately above and adjoining this watered tract was then in a state of nature, and I then judged that twenty dollars per acre would, for any purpose of agriculture, be considered as a very extravagant price for it.

When I began this communication, Mr Editor, I had no intention other than to offer to you some authority in favor of irrigation. I have unwittingly spun a long yarn, and appeared more in the first person than is pleasant to me, but for this I make no apology.

I have not leisure, at this time, to re-write and raze the article; I therefore send it to you, to make use of it,—to expunge such parts as you please, or to suppress the whole at your pleasure; and am very respectfully your friend, &c.

Worcester, Jan. 25, 1836.

Mechanics' Department.

From the Silk Culturist.

DYEING.—Continued.

Several directions for dyeing with Quercitron Bark.

A Citron Yellow.—Take 3 lbs. of alum, and 1 lb. 3 ounces of Quercitron bark. Put the alum in a kettle, with ten buckets of water, let it dissolve therein, pour the solution into a pail, immerse the silk in the solution, and work it well therein a little longer than usual; take it out, wring and rinse it, and lay it by for further use, in its wet state; put ten buckets of fresh water in a kettle, warm it, put the Quercitron in a bag, and boil it until the strength is extracted. Then immerse the silk in the liquor, and work it well therein a quarter of an hour, which will produce a handsome lively citron yellow.

A high colored Yellow.—This color may be heightened to its utmost extent of yellow by adding a few half ounces of soda, more or less, according to the deep or bright shades of color desired, to the above yellow liquor; but this must not be done until the silk has been completely saturated with the yellow liquor of Quercitron.

Orange Color.—Orange color is obtained by adding to the liquor at the same time with the Soda, a proportional quantity of annatto, and by working it in this liquor until the desired color has been obtained.

Pale Yellow, or Straw Color.—Take less alum and Quercitron; and dispense altogether with the soda and annatto.

Buff.—To produce the many different shades of this color, proceed with the Quercitron in the same manner as directed in the dyeing of the same colors with turmeric and weld, (dyers' weed.) But you must bear in mind that one pound of the Quercitron, will produce as much as ten pounds of either the turmeric or weld.

A very lively glossy yellow.—If you desire to increase the above yellow to its most lively and glossy hue, take, instead of the alum, a solution of tin, dissolved in a mixture of three parts of the spirits of salt, and one part of aquafortis. This solution must be mixed with twenty times its own quantity of water, and the silk is to be prepared in a solution of alum, in the usual way; but it is not necessary to rinse it, and it may be colored immediately.—The solution of tin may be preserved for other purposes.

A Turkish Blue.—Take 2 1-2 ounces of cochineal, 10 do. of aquafortis, 1 1-2 do. of English tin, and 1-4 lb. of alum. The silk must first be colored in a keep, to a medium blue. This being done, take a kettle containing ten buckets of water, put into it 2 1-2 ounces of cochineal, and boil it well for the space of ten minutes.

During the above process, dissolve the tin in the aquafortis, according to art. This being done, pour the solution, together with a quarter of a pound of alum, into the abovementioned kettle, with ten buckets of water. Stir this liquor well, and immerse the silk in the liquor; work it well therein for about three quarters of an hour; during which time, it must be kept at a steady, slow, continued boil; then take it out, rinse it, wring it, fix it on the wringing post, wring and beat it well; which will restore it to its natural gloss again.

NOTE.—If you do not like to make use of the aquafortis in the above process, you may substitute a quarter of a pound of cream of tartar, and increase the quantity of alum, from a quarter to half a pound.

A real Pink.—Take 15 lbs. of safflower, 15 quarts of strong vinegar, 3-8 of an ounce of oil of vitriol, 1 lb. 14 oz. potash, and 4 ounces of cream of tartar. Put the 15 lbs. of safflower in a bag, tie it tight, immerse it 48 hours in running water; take it out, during this time, every six hours; tread it well with your feet, to free it of all yellow matter; continue this until all the yellow matter has been worked out of it. Examine it at the expiration of the above time, to see whether it has lost all its yellow coloring matter; if it has not, immerse it a few hours more into the water, which will clear it from all yellow matter. This being done, take it out, put it into a pail, and pour six buckets of river water upon it.

This being done, put one pound fourteen ounces of potash in a crock, dissolve it in water, and pour the clear part of this potash liquor on the safflower in the tub; mix it well, and set it by in a cool place for six hours. At the expiration of this time, take out the safflower with its liquor, run it thro' a sieve into a pail, pour half a bucket of water upon it, and press it out, in order to extract all the coloring matter therefrom; pour fifteen quarts of vinegar, and three eighths of an ounce of oil of vitriol into the liquor.

This being done, take the ten pounds of silk, fix it upon rods, for the space of four hours; then take it out, rinse it in running water, wring it well, and lay it aside for further use, in its wet state.

Lastly. Dissolve four ounces of cream of tartar in river water, and pour the clear part of this solution into a tub, with eight buckets of river water: immerse the silk, which has before been colored to a light red, in this solution, and work it well therein for a quarter of an hour; take it out, wring it and dry it, and you will have a handsome pink.

NOTE.—For a pink of a higher color, add an additional quantity of safflower; and for a lighter, take less than the above prescribed quantity. It will, likewise, be of benefit to add a small quantity of vinegar. Lemon juice, however, is unnecessary.*

A high-colored Crimson.—Take 1 1-4 lb. of cochineal, 1 lb. of galls, 4 ounces of cream tartar, and 2 1-2 lbs of Roman alum.

Dissolve 2 1-2 lbs. of alum in a kettle with ten buckets of water: pour the clear part of this solution into a vat, immerse the silk in it, and work it well therein for the space of four hours; then take it out and rinse it in running water, wring it, and lay it by for further use in its wet state; then put in a kettle containing 8 buckets of boiling water, the following articles:

* Dr. Cooper says, that lemon juice is essential to bring out the pink color of safflower, by neutralizing the alkaline liquor in which the plant is steeped.—Cooper on Dyeing.

One and a quarter pounds of finely powdered cochineal, one pound of finely powdered gall-nuts, and four ounces of cream of tartar. Let the whole boil slowly, for the space of fifteen minutes; cool it with two buckets of water, work it well in the liquor, which must be kept in a continual boil, for the space of one hour and a half; then take it out, rinse it, and let it dry, when the dyeing will be completed.

For a cheaper color than the foregoing, reduce the quantity of cochineal from one and a quarter pounds to ten ounces, and substitute for the remainder, three pounds of persio;* and proceed with these materials in the same manner as above directed. This color will differ from that of the first described process in no other respect, than that it receives somewhat more of a blueish cast.

A handsome Crimson.—Take 3 lbs. of Roman alum, 1-2 ounce of argol,† 1-2 lb. of E. India galls, 25 ounces of cochineal.

Heat eight buckets of rain water in a kettle, lukewarm; put into it three pounds of Roman alum, dissolve it therein, take out the solution, and put it into a pail; immerse the silk in the solution, and work it well therein for the space of eight hours.

Take it out at the expiration of this time, wring it lightly, and lay it by for further use in its wet state.

To complete this color, heat eight buckets of well or spring water, until it begins to boil; put into it the following articles: half an ounce of argol, and half a pound of finely pounded East India galls; let the whole of these articles boil well for about ten minutes, and run the liquor through a sieve into a pail; then pour the liquor back into the kettle, and put into it twenty-five ounces of pulverized cochineal: let it boil ten minutes more, cool the liquor with half a bucket of water; immerse the silk in this liquor, and work it well therein for the space of two hours; during which time, the liquor must be kept at a continual boil. This being done, take it out, rinse it well, wring it strongly, and dry it.

Then take a kettle with ten buckets of spring or well water, and heat it so that you may bear your hand in it: work the silk well in this water for half an hour, then take it out, wring it, and dry it. By this process, we obtain a very handsome crimson.

NOTE.—An ounce, instead of half an ounce of argol may be used; but this is left entirely to the judgment of the dyer, whether found necessary or not. If this crimson be desired less of a red, and not so handsome, proceed with the cochineal; and the quantity prescribed above may be reduced to 18 ounces. The process must be, in this case, the same as above directed.

A deep Red.—Take 1 lb. of fine galls, 2 1-2 lbs. of alum, 1-2 lb. of composition, and 5 lbs. of madder.

Put into a kettle eight buckets of water, and one pound of fine galls; let it boil about fifteen minutes, or until the strength is extracted: take it out, run it through a sieve into a vat, steep the silk in this decoction, and work it well therein for about two hours; after which, take it out, rinse, and dry it. Then put into a kettle eight buckets of water, with two and a half pounds of alum, and half a pound of the composition; let these be properly united with the water; pour the liquor into a vat, steep the silk in the solution, and work it well for the space of four hours; take it out, rinse it, and lay it by in its wet state, for further use.

Lastly. To complete this color, put in a kettle ten buckets of water; add five pounds of madder, and work the silk well in this liquor, until it begins to boil; then take it out, rinse, and dry it.

A real Brown.—Take 6 ounces of annatto 1 lb. of potash, 3 lbs. of alum, 5 ounces of fine galls, 1-4 oz. of cream of tartar, 2 oz. of turmeric, and 10 oz. of cochineal.

Boil a kettle with ten buckets of water, powder six ounces of annatto, and put it together with a pound of potash, into a kettle; boil for a quarter of an hour, pour the liquor through a sieve into a tub, immerse the silk, and work it well in the liquor for the space of two hours; then take it out, rinse, wring and dry it. After this, pour eight buckets of fresh water into a kettle, add three pounds of

* The cudbear of the English Dyers.

† Red argol is the tartar from red wine. White argol is the impure deposit from white wines. Cream of tartar is pure argol.

alum, and dissolve it therein; then put the solution in a vat, steep the dried yellow silk, and work it well therein for the space of three hours, then take it out, wring it, and lay it by, wet, for further use.

This being done, prepare a kettle with eight buckets of water, and bring it to boil; put into it ten ounces of cochineal, and let boil for about ten minutes; then cool the liquor with a bucket of water, and into it a quarter of a pound of cream of tartar, and two ounces of turmeric, and stir the whole well; then steep the silk, previously alumed in the liquor, work it well therein for the space of two hours; during which, it must be kept at a continual boil. This being done, take it out, rinse it in running water, wring it, and lay it by, in its wet state, for further use.

This being done, dye it in a keep, [dye tub] light or dark, as your taste may be, or according to the pattern which is laid before you.

If you do not wish to make use of the keep, or, as is often the case in small dyeing establishments, should you not possess one, you may apply the indigo coloring.

You may likewise color it in the liquor of log-wood, which will render it equally handsome, but not of so lasting a color.

(To be continued.)

From the Genesee Farmer.

Drawing Manure.

It very often happens, that early in spring the weather does not admit of much work being done on the farm, and advantage may frequently be taken of this season to draw out the manure which has collected in cattle yards during winter; and the work will be much facilitated, if, as often occurs, a small depth of snow lies upon the ground.

In order to prevent loss from evaporation and the washing of rain, manure drawn now should be left in heaps, as large as convenience will admit, and not be spread until the day it is to be ploughed under.

Farmers who have fresh manure now on hand, should on no consideration whatever, suffer it to lie unapplied during the summer. The loss from fermentation and other causes has been proved satisfactorily to be at least fifty per cent. Therefore, instead of leaving it to waste until autumn, apply it to the corn or potatoe crop now; and the benefit derived from it by this crop will be clear gain. For the most nutritious part, instead of escaping as it would when remaining unapplied, will go directly to the benefit of this crop; and what remains of it by autumn, will be as great in amount, as it would, had it been lying idle; and will beside be much better mixed with the soil.

Another consideration in favor of this practice is, that corn is most benefitted by fresh or unfermented manure; while wheat, which frequently follows corn, admits only of the nourishment of rotted manure consequently if it is applied in the spring, they both derive the greatest possible benefit from it.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Grafting Wax.

We would advise our farming friends to prepare, in the course of this month, when stormy days prevent work abroad, a quantity of grafting wax; as it is sometimes inconvenient to allow time when wanted, and the husbandry of time is one of the secrets of success in farming. The following proportions of the usual materials have been recommended as good, viz: two and a half pounds of Rosin, one pound of Beeswax, and one pound of tallow; or one pound rosin, three pounds Beeswax, and two pounds tallow: but the recipe we use, and which we know to be good, is as follows,—half a pound of tallow one pound of beeswax, and two pounds of Rosin,—the whole melted together, and then worked in water like shoemaker's wax into rolls for use. Where the grafting is to be performed in the nursery, or on small trees or branches, the most convenient mode of applying the wax is by having it on strips of muslin of a width proportioned to the size of the tree, from one to three inches. These strips of muslin are prepared, by taking cotton cloth, cutting it into strips and dipping them into the wax when melted. When the branches are large, it is best to apply the wax directly to the cut limb, and when of a proper consistence and temperature, with the hands kept slightly greased, the use of this composition is perfectly easy and

effectual. If you make a little more than you use this spring, it will not be lost; we have some two years old which retains all its good qualities.

G.

Summary.

Well done Maine! GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

It gives us unfeigned pleasure to state that the Legislature resolved to commence a Geological Survey of the State and authorized the Board of Internal Improvements to expend five thousand dollars for that purpose. We understand that Prof. Cleaveland of Brunswick has been appointed Geologist. From the well known skill of this gentleman in Mineralogical Science, there cannot be a doubt that if he accepts the appointment the work will be thoroughly and satisfactorily done. Our State is beginning to bestir herself, and if she proceeds on with the strength that she may, the time cannot be long ere she will place herself in her proper position among the States of the Union—which is by no means in the rear rank.

Bounty on Silk.

An Act was also passed at the last session giving a bounty on Silk. We shall publish it in our next. It provides that five cents per pound shall be paid upon cocoons, and fifty cents per pound on reeled Silk.

A resolve also passed extending the time of the act which gives money to the several County Agricultural Societies five years longer from the time of its limitation, or from March next.

Reports of the Standing Committee on Crops.

We have not been able to give the report of Premiums on Crops in this paper owing to the absence of one of the Trustees and the distance which the other lives, it was not possible to get it ready in season. It shall be forthcoming.

FROM EUROPE. By the ship Argo, Capt. Farley from Liverpool 28th Feb., the Messrs. Topliff have received Liverpool papers to Saturday evening 27th Feb. and London to the evening of the 26th, one day later than before received. They do not contain any news of importance. The King has given his sanction to the proposed measures in the House of Commons for the suppression of the Orange Lodges, and stated his determination to discourage all such Societies.

Advices from Barcelona to the 17th, states that Gen. Mina and the French Consul were on the worst possible terms with each other.

M. Percil, late minister of Justice, was defeated as Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the French Chamber of Deputies. MM. Calmon, Duchatel, and Teste, were elected in place of MM. Swazet, Passy and Pelet, now members of the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Waterford had been committed to the Station House Leicester, for exploits similar to those which caused him to be introduced into the New York Bridewell.

Crew Saved.—The officers, crew and pilot of the brig Hollander, wrecked on the Graves last winter, and of whom nothing had been heard since they were seen to be taken from their boats, have arrived safe at Havanna in the brig Fame, (belonging to the same owners as the H.) which vessel met the boats and rescued the men.

Murder.—Mr John Bowen, mate of the schr. N. York, was murdered in the harbor of Havana, on Sunday morning, 20th ult. while in his berth, by persons who attempted to rob the vessel.

Sad Accident.—A man of the name of Perkins, belonging to Lamprey River, N. H., on returning from Portsmouth last Friday in a sleigh, undertook to cross the branch of the Piscataqua, at a place

called Great Bay, New England. When about half way over, the ice gave way, and the horse, sleigh, and driver disappeared beneath the water.—*Mer. Journal.*

Disgraceful Scene at Concord, N. H.—We learn from the Concord (N. H.) Enquirer, that a most disgraceful scene occurred there on Fast day and Night—The Thursday of last week. The Rev. Mr Cheever of Salem, preached an abolition discourse in the forenoon, and a total abstinence discourse in the afternoon. The discourse being ended, all retired to their homes, and Mr Cheever took lodgings at the house of Mr Bouton. Near midnight, some 12 or 14 individuals, mostly in sleighs, passed up street from near the State House Yard, with horns of discordant notes, and a hastily created image, to the north end, and on their return drove close to Mr Bouton's door, after having sounded their horns and elevated the man of straw some 8 or 10 feet and one commenced a loud rapping with the knocker on the door, and expressed a desire to "see the man that dreamed the dream." The noise soon brought together a squad of citizens who had been awakened by the noise and otherwise, among whom was an energetic police officer; whereupon the sleighs, image, passengers and drivers, took up the line of march and returned to the State House Yard, where the fire was applied to the man of straw and all dispersed; not, however, until the fire was quenched.

The next morning the Committee of the Society which had invited Mr Cheever to come to Concord and deliver an address, deemed it their duty to the person invited, to Mr Bouton, at whose house he lodged, and the place, the peace of which they thought had been disturbed, to investigate the matter, and accordingly six persons were complained against, tried, and five of them were fined three dollars each, and costs of prosecution. Deeming it at last the shortest way of closing the concern, the five (four of whom were appointed Constables at the late town meeting) paid their fines.—*Boston Atlas.*

Sale of Improved Durham Short Horns.—We noticed in a Philadelphia paper, Mr Powell's advertisement, offering at auction his whole stock of Durham Short Horns derived from his selections in England in 1831, consisting of 10 young bulls and 9 heifers. The sale is to take place at Powelton, on the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, on Saturday, 23d April.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A Blow Up! We are informed, that a number of individuals in this neighborhood, have within a day or two, been endeavoring to assist dame nature in her efforts to sunder the icy fetters which at present hold the Penobscot in durance vile, by sundry appliances of gunpowder, and that they have actually succeeded in blowing large quantities of ice "sky high." Success to this kind of warfare, and a speedy raising of the blockade of Bangor, say we. *Bangor Whig.*

The zeal for going into the culture of silk has grown so great in New England, that white mulberry seed sells at \$7.50 a pound, wholesale.

Marriages.

In Cumberland, Mr George H. Low, of North Yarmouth, to Miss Abigail Winslow, of C.

In Readfield, Mr. Hiram Colket, of Hallowell, to Miss Julia Ann Prescott.

In Belfast, Capt. George Knights, of Northport, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, of Belfast. Dr. Sam'l M. Smith, of Prospect, to Miss Mary E. Nickerson, of Belfast.

In Belmont, Mr Franklin Heal to Miss Mary Moody.

Deaths.

In Watertown, Mass. 10th ult. Mrs. Mary C. wife of Rev. Nicholas Medbery, and daughter of Hamden Keith, Esq. of Winslow, Me. aged 26.

In New Gloucester, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr Solomon Atwood, aged 82.

In Madison, Capt. Benj. Hinds, a soldier of the revolution, aged 82.

In Anson, Mr Joseph Spaulding, of Carrytunk, aged 66, formerly of Westminster, Mass.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	11 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	25	27
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 62	8 75
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 87	8 00
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat do.	"	88	91
white	"	80	84
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 25
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	70	75
Hay, best Eng. pr. ton of 2000lbs	"	25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	23 00	26 00
hard pressed,	"	22 00	25 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 20	1 25
Piaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs	"	3 12	3 37
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 50	3 75
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel		
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled.	"	58	60
Pulled superfine,	"	50	53
1st Lambs,	"	40	41
2d do.	"	30	35
3d do.	"	48	50
1st Spinning,	"		
Southern pulled wool is gener-			
ally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	16	18
Potatoes,	bushel	40	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY April 4.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market 378 Beef Cattle, 85 pair Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 420 Sheep, and 1085 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold, nearly all of which are extra and first quality.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Prices have declined a little since last week, (say about 9s per 100 lbs.) for a like quality, the Drovers choosing to hold on to another week in preference to submitting to a further reduction. No extra and a very few first quality cattle sold. We quote first quality at 39s a 42s: second do. at 33s a 36s; third do. 29s a 32s.

Working Oxen—A large number were sold at prices varying from \$30 to 125. Several pairs also by auction, at \$51, 63, 70, 76, and 83.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at \$24, 28, 31, and 38.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 24s, 30s 6d, 31s 6d, 33s and 36s. Also, one lot at 63s, and one at 75s.

Swine—All sold, and a further advance has been effected. Several lots were taken at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows; several lots at 7 1-4 and 8 1-4. Also, one entire lot of 260 at 7 1-4 and 8 1-4. Selected barrows 8 1-8 a 8 1-4. At retail, 8 for sows and 9 for barrows.

Notice.

A meeting of the Winthrop Union Temperance Society will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this village, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst. at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as important business will come before the Society on that evening. WM. H. LORD, Sec'y.

Blacksmith Shop to Let.

The subscriber will let his Shop together with Tools sufficient to carry on two fires. To all who are acquainted with said shop and its situation I need say but little. To those who are not acquainted, I will only say, it is a one story Stone building, 30 by 40 on the ground, situated in Winthrop Village, nearly opposite D. Carr's Hotel. There is a good run of custom to said shop, and as good a set of customers as can be produced at any other shop in this State. JOHN A. PITTS.

Winthrop, April 11, 1836.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Arrangements for April and May.

**The Steam Packet
NEW ENGLAND,
NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,**

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 1-2 past 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 1-4 before 6 o'clock P. M.

Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00 } and
" Bath to " 3.50 } found.
Deck passengers \$2.00

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The NEW ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

The New England will commence her trips April 13, or as soon as the river is clear of ice. After 29th of May she will probably run three times a week, of which seasonable notice will be given.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner,
J. BEALS, Bath,
M. W. M. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, April 1, 1836.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Farm, formerly owned by John Gould, with the buildings thereon, containing fifty acres of good land, and situate in Leeds in the County of Kennebec, and lying upon the road leading from Wayne to Paris, and being the same Farm which the said John Gould sold and conveyed to Isaac Boothby, late of said Leeds, deceased; will, by order of the Judge of Probate for said County of Kennebec, be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to the highest bidder, for the payment of the just debts of the said Isaac Boothby—the personal estate of said Boothby being insufficient to pay the same.

ISAAC BOOTHBY, Administrator with the will annexed.
March 17, 1836.

**Skinless Oats
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

The Last Chance on the Thorn-dike Farm.

The subscriber would inform the admirers of Durham Stock, that the new importation of that valuable breed of cattle, together with the entire stock of Durham Cows, and several Heifers—6 Bulls from 8 months to 2 years old, and several Bull and Heifer Calves are now for sale on the Farm above named, and will remain here a few weeks unless sold. There has probably never been so favorable an opportunity in Maine for a selection of a first rate animal, either male or female, of the Durham Short Horned breed.

JOSEPH PILSBURY.

Jackson, March 24, 1836.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

From the Agricultural Seed Warehouse,
BOSTON.

The subscriber has just received his stock of Garden and Flower Seeds from the above establishment, which he thinks is the largest collection to be found in the State. Those wishing to purchase, can rely upon having seed pure and of the most choice and superb varieties.

Dealers are supplied by the box at a discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from retail prices.

The above seeds are done up in papers and marked 6 1-4 and 12 1-2 cents each, with directions on their cultivation appended which is believed will be found sufficiently explicit to ensure success in their growth.

Corner of Winthrop and Second St. Front of the Hallowell House. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March 19, 1836.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, April 1, 1836.

Austin Alden	Eliza Harlow
Benj. Ayer	Alpheus R. Harden
Samuel Brown	Erastus Loomis
Charles Bates	Isaac W. Maxim
Lydia Ann Bearce	Charles Nelson
Wm. H. Bearce	Mary Jane Otis
Mathias Glynn, care of	Hannah Page
Mr. Bensfield.	Charles Pinkham
Ebenezer Blake	Sarah W. Pool
Hiram Cole	Harvey Pettingill
Ann Chesley	J. Stinchfield
Jotham Colcord	Jacob Stafford
Amos G. L. Cushing	Wm. S. Shaw
Joseph Cummings	Sampson,
Isaac N. Cumings	Oil Cloth Manufacturer.

DAVID STANLEY, P. M.

Cast Iron Ploughs

Of many sizes for sale by
P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.
Winthrop, April 5, 1836.

John R. Shaw,

Manufacturer of Silk and Fur Hats,
Wholesale and Retail,

Wishes to employ two first rate Journeymen at the above business immediately.

Also, an active Lad of good habits as an apprentice.

Winthrop, April 5, 1836.

3w10

Stump Machine.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, feel highly gratified in being able to recommend to the public, a useful and newly invented machine for pulling stumps, and raising rocks from the ground, patented by Leonard Norcross of Dixfield. The machine was in operation near this village when we saw it, and we give it as our opinion, that it is the cheapest, safest and most efficient method of performing such operations, yet discovered. The machine is very simple and cheap, and requires only the power of a horse to pull stumps.

J. B. MARROW,
HENRY FARWELL,
CH'S T. CHASE,
CH'S L. EUSTIS.

Dixfield, Jan. 2, 1836.

The above machine, or rights for farms, towns or Counties may be had at Dixfield, of George and Enos Dillingham, or of the subscriber.

LEONARD NORCROSS.

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XVII.

"An honest man," says Pope, "is the noblest work of God." There are many who pass for honest men, whose consciences give no echo to this appellation. The grades of dishonesty, from actual speculation, to the little deceptions of trade, are to numerous and ill-defined, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to draw the line where innocence ends, and guilt commences. We may remark also, that what one man would consider a justifiable course, another would pronounce dishonorable; and what one would denominate fraud, another would consider but a little shuffling incident to the profession.

So various are our views, of reciprocal obligation, and so differently understood are the principles which regulate commercial intercourse.

It is not my intention to enter minutely into this subject, nor yet to pass it over in silence. I am not ignorant of the artifices, petty fraud and deceptions, which many practice who pass for honorable men. It has been my lot to mingle in the busy mart, and to know from early experience, that an upright, honest merchant, is a character, not easily maintained amid the depravity, even the tolerated depravity, of trade. To avoid a literal falsehood, and yet convey a wrong impression; to undervalue when purchasing, and overrate when selling; these and similar expedients, for the sake of gain, are considered as involving no moral turpitude. The strong desire of wealth, and the dreaded apprehension of loss often push men, who in other things are apparently conscientious, beyond the limits of honesty and uprightness. The only salvo they have for conscience is the miserable apology of the trade. The only excuse they render, is the universality of the crime.

By these remarks, I criminate no individual; and whilst I believe that there are high-minded and honorable men in every profession, I may warn you of dangers and temptation, which all must admit, lie in the road to affluence. Since there are such various and conflicting views entertained on the subject of mercantile honesty, it is necessary of course to appeal to some standard of obligation, or every thing will be in chaotic uncertainty. You cannot judge for another, nor could you be justified in a blind adoption of another's principles.—There is I know a certain understanding among men of trade, as to what is lawful, upright, and honorable. Having, however, no standard, a committee, drawn at any emergency from among them, would be as likely to clash as to coincide in their views. Self-interest is apt to sway opinions on this subject, and it is nearly impossible to obtain a correct verdict on a point of commercial casuistry.

The standard which I would recommend to you, is that great law of reciprocity which came down from the archives of heaven; "in all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."—The principle is founded in kindness as well as justice; and covers in its application every possible exigency of trade. In fact it is the only principle in conducting business, which will leave your conscience free from reproach, and enable you to look back upon life's scenes with pleasure, and forward to your future account without trembling or dismay. Perhaps you think, that to act upon principles so strict, would render it impossible to succeed in your enterprise. Perhaps you plead for a relaxation of this rule on the ground of the general practice of commerce. But is it not possible to drive a lucrative trade without the violation of Christian principle? Must a man to secure a fortune, sacrifice his honesty? Then indeed you had better, far better abandon it. Better to handle the mattock and the spade, and feel your honest bosom responding to the call of duty, than to revel in affluence by parting with your integrity. I cannot believe it impossible to pursue an occupation so honorable in itself, without violating the morality of the gospel. There are many men of high integrity, and unimpeachable character, engaged in such pursuits. They shall bear me witness that the difficulty lies chiefly in making "haste to be rich;" in an insatiable avarice, which like "the daughters of the horse-leach," crieth, "give give."

It is the supreme attachment to gold that begets dishonest artifice of trade. It is this which makes the seller deceive the buyer; and in return, the buyer, if possible, circumvent the seller. It is this that

grudges the sacred interval of time that God in mercy has allotted for the soul, and places the worshipper of mammon at his desk and his books, while his seat in the sanctuary is vacant, and his accounts for eternity are running up with an awful acceleration.

Perhaps you are dependent upon an employer, and must conform in some measure to his mode of doing business. Here, again, it is necessary to administer a caution. I have heard of those who oblige their dependent to say and to do things in the way of business, which bore a decidedly immoral aspect. The fear of his employer, and the dread of his losing his place, have driven the youth into sins from which his conscience revolted. Repetition of sin produced indifference, and he who came under the care of his cruel patron, with a tender regard to truth and uprightness, when thus schooled in the low arts of deception, forfeited his character and finished his course in disgrace.

Let nothing, not even the frown of your employer, nor the fear of being driven from your station, induce you to part with your integrity. To maintain this at every hazard is a duty you owe to yourself, to the community, and to God. He who "heareth the ravens when they cry," will provide for your support, if, for conscience sake, and through fear of offending him you refuse to do that which neither he, nor your own conscience can approve. That "honesty is the best policy," is an old adage; but its antiquity has not diminished its importance; and if in every relation of life, it be taken for your guide, you will become another living testimony to its truth and its excellence.

Greenleaf's
Patent Cheese Press.

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now in use. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents.

MOSES MERRILL,

Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836.

6m7

Notice.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that LEVI J. GILBERT, my son, has a lawful right to trade for himself from this time, until he is twenty one years of age, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting for the future, and that I nor my creditors have no right to any of his earnings, with the exception of an agreement of said Levi J. Gilbert and myself made December 15, 1835. HERCY GILBERT,
Leeds, Feb. 24, 1836.

Plaster Paris, &c.

The subscriber has on hand 1000 Casks Ground Plaster Paris of superior quality. Great pains having been taken by an experienced person in selecting the Plaster for the Lubec Manufacturing Company. Also 3000 bushels Liverpool SALT—20 hogsheads retailing Molasses—Fish—Tar—Rosin Together with a general assortment of West India Goods, which will be sold low for cash, country produce or approved credit.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 12, 1835.

3m46,

Take Notice.

The account book of GEORGE W. STANLEY Esq. wherein the charges for the use of his Stud Horses from the year 1828 to 1834 are made, are lodged in the office of the subscriber for collection.—And all persons who are indebted thereon are hereby notified that if their accounts are settled within sixty days from this date, no cost will be taxed to them, but all persons who neglect this opportunity to pay until after that time may expect to be sued without mercy.

SETH MAY

February, 25th, 1831.

Skinless Oats

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Augusta High School.

INSTRUCTION will commence at this Institution on the 15th of April next, under the superintendence of Professor ALLEN late of the Seminary at Cazanovia, New York, assisted by his sister Miss R. CLIFFORD ALLEN who is now at the head of the Female Department in that Seminary. Both of these individuals are highly distinguished as teachers, and the Trustees consider themselves fortunate in being able to commence instruction under so favorable auspices.

In the MALE DEPARTMENT will be taught all the branches of learning necessary to fit young men for College, or qualify them for the business of life, including instruction not only in the ancient languages, but also in French, Spanish, Italian and German.

In the FEMALE DEPARTMENT instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries in the Country, including the modern languages—painting—drawing and the ornamental branches of education.

Board may be had at a reasonable rate a few rods from the school. Applications for admission to be made on or before the 1st day of April next to either of the following named gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution—viz. Hon. Reuel Williams, John Potter, James Hall, Doct. Cyrus Briggs, Elias Craig, jr., Allen Lambard, and James L. Child.

By order of the Trustees,

JAMES L. CHILD,

Sec'y of Aug. H. School.

Augusta, March 7, 1836.

3w7

Leavitt's Rheumatic Liniment.

This Liniment has been in private use for three years, and has never failed of affording relief wherever it has been used, which fact has induced the proprietor to offer it for sale.

All he has to say in favor of it, has been said in the above paragraph, and he now offers it to the public for what it is, in and of itself. If it is of utility, it will stand without recommendation; if not, they will not impart healing virtues.

The above may be obtained of his authorized Agents, by the dozen or single, or of him at the Store of EUSTIS & LEAVITT, Dixfield, Me. and of Traders generally.

Agents.—William C. Mitchell & Co. Corner of Union & Middle Streets, Portland, Maine. Pratt & King, 28, India Street, head of Central Wharf, Boston, Mass. C. LEAVITT, Jr. Proprietor.

For Sale by DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop.

To the Wool Growers.

100 lbs. of WOOL TWINE just received and for sale by
JOS. G. MOODY.
Augusta, January 15, 1836.

Hallowell Female High School.

MISS PAINE and MISS WEBB will commence their Spring Term, on the first Monday in April next.

Spanish, French, and Mezzotinto Shading taught.
Hallowell, Feb. 18, 1836.

Notice.

The Copartnership existing between the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Daniel Carr, and those having demands against the firm to present them to him for settlement.

DANIEL CARR,
JOHN R. SHAW.

Winthrop, Feb. 24, 1836.

Clover Seed.

The subscriber has for sale CLOVER SEED of the growth of the year 1834 and '35, by the cask or retail.

JAMES FILLBROWN.

Readfield Corner, March 14, 1836.

1c7.

For Sale or to Let,

The thorough bred Improved Durham Short Horned Bull *Matne Denton*, 6 years old next May, of a pleasant disposition, and a good stock getter.

Also, the Bull *Goldfinder*, 7-8 improved blood, two years old this spring.

Also, the Stallion horse *Boliver*, five years old next May. Said horse is of a good form and size, and is a descendant of the best bloods that have been introduced into this country.

THOMAS PIERCE.

Readfield, March 16, 1836.